The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY 14TH OCTOBER, 1853. No. 94

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in advance.)

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... " 8 | Per Month..... " 1 8

Single Copies, 8 annas.

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☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.* —*The General and other orders which appear in the Government Gazette of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT,

Calling at the Cape and Cochin, (and other Ports on the Coast, if inducement offer.)

MESSRS GREEN'S fine A. I. Frigate built Passenger Ship "SERINGAPATAM," 1000 Tons, H. J. GIMBLETT, Commander; has first-rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1853.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office, 28th January, 1853

NOTICE.—IT IS REQUESTED that all sums due to the late MAJOR GEORGE FULLJAMES, 25th Regiment N. I., and Political Agent of the Rewa Kanta, and all claims against that Officer, may be transmitted without delay to the President of the Committee of Adjustment of the Estate, at Baroda.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER, WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so wevkened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of Indian walk; To'ago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Dropsy, and which, under God, was affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD DEFIED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT SURGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, in Cawnpore, and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of blood to the Chest, frequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities. He had at different times hundreds of leeches on his left side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless and past all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenway's at Cawnpore, and Messrs. C. & J Frood, at Lahore. The extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and holds a first-rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated September. 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8, Writer, Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr F. Smyth and Co., Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co., Allahabad Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes' Ferozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodiauah and Jullundur Doab; Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad, Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

MY DEAR SIRS,—I shall feel obliged if you can find room for the annexed as an article in your Christian Journal. I can answer for the Christian character, and—I may add—the theological views of Mr. Donne. His system of education is grounded upon the maxim, that all teaching, unless founded upon God's Word, is a Heathenish civilization at the best. Mr. Donne's pupils have done well at Addiscombe, Sandhurst, and the Universities.

Trustworthy opportunities occur of Clergymen and the widows of Clergymen who would take charge of pupils during the vacations.

Believe me, &c., &c.,
G. L. FENTON.

Poona, 26th September 1853.

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN OF ANGLO-INDIAN PARENTS AT

Oswestry School.

Head Master:

THE REV. STEPHEN DONNE, A. M.
Ex-Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Terms:

Board and Tuition in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages; Geography, History, Mathematics, Globes, and Arithmetic, for Pupils entering above Twelve Years of Age. SIXTY GUINEAS
For Pupils under 12 Years of Age... FIFTY GUINEAS
Washing..... THREE GUINEAS
} Per Annum.

Modern Languages, with Landscape and Geometrical Drawing, Dancing and Lessons in Drill, may be taught by the best Masters on the following Terms:—

Landscape Drawing..... SIX GUINEAS per annum.
Geometrical Ditto..... FOUR do. do.
French and German..... FOUR do. do. each.
Dancing..... FOUR do. do.
Drill Serjeant..... ONE do. do.

*** The Terms for those who enter under Twelve will not be subsequently raised. In the case of Brothers, the Terms are reduced Five Guineas per Annum for each Pupil.

There are Two Vacations in the Year, viz., Christmas and Midsummer.

The system of Education is adapted to prepare Young Gentlemen for Addiscombe, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Examination required at the Horse Guards, as well as for the Universities.

Each Pupil has a single bed. Every Young Gentleman is required to bring a Silver Spoon and Fork, and Half a Dozen Towels.

There is Railroad communication between Oswestry and all parts of the United Kingdom.

The School House is advantageously situated in a healthy district, surrounded by an extensive Play Ground and Fields. The School Rooms, Dining Room, and Dormitories are spacious and well ventilated.

God's Holy Word constitutes the foundation on which the instruction of the School is conducted.

References are kindly allowed to—The RIGHT REV. BISHOP SPENCER, Edgemoor, Buxton; SIR RICHARD JENKINS, G. C. B., East India House, London; the REV. PROFESSOR CAPE, Addiscombe, Surrey; the REV. G. L. FENTON, Poona.

UNIVERSITY HONOURS

Obtained within the last few Years by Young Gentlemen educated by Mr. Donne.

MR. JENNINGS..... Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, at his First sitting, and Sixth in the First Class of the Classical Tripost in the University of Cambridge.

MR. ARCHER..... Classical Honours, Trinity College, Dublin.

MR. MOORE..... Classical Honours, Trinity College, Dublin.

MR. TURNER..... Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; First Class in Classics; Fellow and Tutor of Brazenose College, Oxford.

MR. J. E. DONNE... First Divinity Prizeman in King's College, London; First in Mathematics at Addiscombe; Second Engineer at Addiscombe.

MR. OWEN..... Hulme Exhibitioner, Oxford; Second Class in Classics.

MR. R. J. DONNE... First Senior Scholar in King's College, London; First in the First Class in Classics; Second in Divinity.

MR. EDWARDS..... Powis Exhibitioner at his First Sitting, and Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford.

Of the many Pupils who have gone up to the Horse Guards every one has passed with credit at the First Examination.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s 1¼d. @ 2s. 1¾d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1 3-16ths @ 2s. 1¼d. For credit Bills
ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight,.....Rs. 99½
30 days' sight,.....Rs. 99½
at sight,.....Rs. 99 7-16ths
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight..... 100½ @ 100¼
at sight..... 100⅝
ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, 100 ₹—270

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay.....	Rs. 1000 each,	43 per cent. pm.	
Oriental Bank Corporation.....	" 250 "	96 per cent pm.	
Commercial Bank.....	" 500 "	32 pr cent prem. sales.	
Agra Bank.....	" 500 "	45 pr cent prem.	
Bank of Madras.....	" 1000 "	1,000 25 per cent pm.	
Apollo P. Com.....	" 12,500 "	12,000 19,000	
Colaba P. Com.....	"	5,500	
Colaba L. Com.....	" 10,000 "	8,100	
Bombay S. N. Com.....	" 500 "	400 60 pr ct. disct.	
Gr Ind. P. R. Com....	54-8-9 paid in Bombay, or £5 in England,	28 Rs. pm. each share.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan ..	Rs. 107 @ 107¼ Sicca.	
5 per cent loan 1835-36 ..	Rs. 109	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1839-40 ..	Rs. 109	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42 ..	Rs. 103½	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1837-38 ..	Rs. 108½	per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36 ..	Rs. 103	per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1842-43 ..	Rs. 102⅞	per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 : 5 16ths	Nominal.
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 : 3 16ths	per £noun.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 270.....	per 100
Republican Dollars.....	Rs. 240.....	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 218.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 108	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 17	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 16½	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£2-15..... per ton.
To Liverpool	£ 2 17 6..... per ton.
To Calcutta.	Nominal..... per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 13..... per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills.....	3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months	6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes.....	4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes	5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c.....	6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of Government Notes is 2½ per cent., and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards....	2	per cent. per annum.
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice.....	3 do	do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice.....	4 do	do

N. B.—No interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs 1,000 *or over Rs.* 50,000.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	3	per cent per annum
On Private Bills.....	7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government papers.....	6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....	7	do do

(Not exceeding 3 months.)

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....			2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
do	at 3	do	do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 2	do	do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 1	do	do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do & Scotland..	at 1 day's	do	.....2s. 0¾d. do.
On Ireland	at 1	do	do .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....			Is. 11¾d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ¼ per cent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 at the following rates, viz.

On deposits payable on demand.....	2 p. ct. p. an
On deposits withdrawable on 3 months' notice for which non-transferable receipts will be granted.....	4 per cent.
On deposits for 6 months certain in sums not less than Rs. 500—for which Bank Post Bills at 6 months' date including interest will be given.....	4 per cent.

N. B.—No Cheques paid or Cash received under Rs. 500. Notice for withdrawal of fixed deposits must be lodged with the Bank or at any sub-agency 15 days previous to withdrawal, which notice is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at 3 months or under.....	7 per cent.
On do above 3 do. and not exceeding 4 months.....	8 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate, on Bills taken up before maturity allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..	6 per cent.
On other Securities.....	9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the extent of each Cash Credit granted, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee	
Do	3	do do ..	2s. 0¾d. "
Do	2	do do ..	2s. 0¾d. "
Do	30 days' sight....	2s.	0¾d. "
Do	sight.....	2s.	0¾d. "

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On purchase or sale of Government & other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London, payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders,) Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Via Marseilles, and Southampton.

The OVERLAND MAIL, *via* Marseilles and *via* Southampton, will be closed on FRIDAY the 14th proximo, at 1 o'clock P. M. *precisely.*

An AFTER-PACKET will be kept open, for Bearing Letters only, until 3 o'clock P. M., on the usual terms.

Bombay, General Post Office, 28th September 1853.

W. BLOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambroli[illegible] o'clock a. m.*

INTEMPERANCE AMONG THE NATIVES.—We have received from Bhawani Vishvanath a pamphlet written in Marathi on this subject. The occasion of the pamphlet was a garbled report of a speech he made at a meeting in the General Assembly's Institution. The subject was Temperance, and as is usual in debating societies he took, for the sake of discussion, the side of the moderate use of liquors, against total Abstinence, which was advocated by another party. He was on this account accused of advocating Drunkenness. To set himself right with his countrymen he has published this pamphlet, in which he shows the dangers arising from the use of spirits, and illustrates the subject with a number of appropriate anecdotes.

WE have this week to record one of those startling visitations of Divine Providence, with which from time to time it pleases God to arouse men to at least a momentary feeling of the uncertainty of life, the nearness of eternity, and the Sovereignty of Him who doeth according to His will in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, and who giveth not account of any of his matters. On the morning of Thursday, the 6th inst., Mr Arthur Malet, Chief Secretary to Government, embarked with his wife and child on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Achilles for Bankote, where a Bunder boat was to be in waiting for them, to take them up the Bankote river to Mhar, en route to Mahableshwur, whither Mr Malet was proceeding to take up his tour of duty [illegible] Governor. On Sunday the harrowing information was received in Bombay, being a communication from Lord Falkland, that Mrs Malet and her baby had been drowned in the [illegible] Bankote river. This sad intelligence was known but to few on Sunday, but on the following day the diffusion of it threw a gloom upon Society. It appears that late in the evening of Thursday Mr Malet and family were transferred from the steamer to the Bunder boat, at the distance of about three miles from the Bar. In crossing the bar the boat was wrecked, and Mrs. Malet, and the baby and servants were drowned. Mr. M. escaped, it is said, by clinging to a plank, and was washed on shore. We hear that four of the boatmen also escaped. We have just seen a letter from Dapoolie, in which it is said that a letter had been received there from Mr. Malet asking for assistance, and that Capt. Baldwin had started forthwith for Bankote with a coffin for the deceased, and with clothes and edibles for poor Mr. M. It was stated that it was Mr Malet's wish that the precious remains he was watching over. (for Mrs. Malet's body had been recovered, and we infer, that also of the infant,) should find a resting place at Dapoolie in the tomb of Mrs. General Kennedy, Mrs. Malet's maternal grandmother.

The sudden removal, under such distressing circumstances, of this estimable lady, has profoundedly affected the minds of the European—and we may add, many of the Native, community in Bombay. May it not die away without some salutary result being produced! Mrs. Malet was the daughter of our late esteemed member of Council, the Honorable J. P. Willoughby, Esq., and was united to Mr. Malet about seven years ago. Her disposition was most gentle, kind, and benevolent, and her character was marked with unaffected humility and piety. We ourselves can bear testimony, from personal knowledge, to her earnest desire to do good; the fulfilment of which was much hindered by her exceeding delicacy of health. Her great diffidence and retiring disposition prevented her from occupying that prominent position for which she was otherwise so well qualified. Latterly also she mixed but little in general society, partly from her delicate health, and partly from her growing attachment to the important realities which are invisible.

Whilst we deeply deplore the loss her husband, family, and friends have sustained, respecting herself we can indulge the humble but confident hope that rough and painful as was her passage out of this world, it has conducted her to a world of peace and joy, where suffering and sorrow are unknown. It is for her bereaved heart-stricken husband that we mourn, and for whom we request the sympathy and prayers of our readers. Death has been busy of late both amongst the good and great (blessed union when both are combined in the same person!) and we would fain press upon ourselves and upon all who read these lines the paramount duty of being habitually ready for the solemn summons to appear before God. "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE SCRIPTURES, whether we intend our own private edification, or the benefit of others, it is of the greatest importance that we should be guided by correct principles. One of the most important principles of Scripture interpretation is that every word should be understood according to the relation it bears to other words in the sentence. Thus in Mathew chap. v. 6. the word hunger is to be interpreted figuratively, as meaning "earnestly to [illegible] righteousness," but in Luke iv. 2. it means simply to be affected by a "craving for food." This is so plain as to be obvious from the context even to the most superficial reader; so again when in Matt. v. 3., it is said in reference to the poor in spirit, that "theirs is the kingdom

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of God," no one surely ever supposed that they possess that kingdom by any natural right, or by anything else than the unmerited goodness of God, though that is not expressly said in this particular passage. When it is promised to the merciful that "they shall obtain mercy," though the expression would answer for the reception of mercy from any of their fellow creatures, the context leads us rather to think of the mercy that is dispensed by God; just as the meek, (though the phrase "they shall inherit the earth" by no means, without reference to other passages of Scripture, implies it) must be considered as receiving their inheritance from the Great Proprietor. The form of the expression, as for example the verb's being active or passive, settles nothing, the words must be taken in their connection with the rest of the sentence, and the general tenor of Scripture. Take as another illustration of this subject the account of our Saviour's miracles as given in the viii. chapter of the same Gospel. In the end of verse 13 it is said of the Centurion's servant, "he was healed in the same hour," but if the translation had been "he became whole in the same hour," would it ever have entered into the mind of any one to say, that the translators were blinking the divine energy that went forth from Jesus? The justice of this remark will be still more apparent from verse 15, where of Peter's mother-in-law it is said, "the fever left her;' not that "Jesus expelled the fever," or "the fever was expelled," but simply "the fever left her," and the reader is required to infer from the preceding context that this was owing to the Saviour's power,—an inference that none but a hypercritic would fail to make.

In the xxvi. chapter of Proverbs two maxims are brought into juxta-position, which seem at first sight irreconcilable. In the first we are told not to answer a fool according to his folly, and in the second we are told to do so. These two verses have furnished a kind of *bon mouche* to shallow critics, hunting for inconsistencies in the Bible, and ignorant of Eastern manners, and style of composition. Expanded a little by connecting clauses the two verses would stand as follows, according to our Western ideas. (As a general rule) "answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou be like him." (But there are occasions when it is necessary to) "answer a fool according to his folly lest he be wise in his own conceit." When the intelligent student of human nature sees that the folly of a fool can do little harm, and that it would be lowering himself to engage in a squabble with him, silence is the proper course to be pursued. On the contrary, when there are fools enough to admire him, and the cause of truth is likely to suffer from silence, the hollowness of his vain vauntings requires to be manifested.

The Syllogism, the invention of the great Aristotle, has had its advocates and opponents, in modern as well as ancient times. Modern metaphysical philosophers have usually held it in small account, maintaining that it is nothing more than a *petitio principii*, and utterly valueless for the investigation of truth. Archbishop Whately lately, however, appeared in its defence, and maintains in his system of Logic, that all true reasoning may be reduced to a syllogistic form. A new author, Ramsay, in his *Introduction to Mental Philosophy*, maintains on the contrary, and in opposition to Whately, that the Syllogism is only capable of establishing sophisms, and is hurtful to the investigation of truth. By laying claim to infallibility, the syllogism, according to him, removes itself into the region of the speculative, and is useless for all the practical purposes of life. There is hardly a general principle of importance, which is taken for granted in syllogisms, that may not be disputed. Thus in the famous syllogism; "All men are mortal;' "James is a man," "Therefore James is mortal;" the conclusion that James is mortal is taken for granted in the general proposition that all men are mortal, and nothing comes out in the conclusion that was not clearly implied in the Major Premiss. If instead of the general proposition "all men are mortal," we were to take, "All men have died in less than a thousand years after their birth," and construct a syllogism, let us see of what kind it would be. Let us suppose the minor proposition to be, "David and Paul were men," then the conclusion would be correct, but not so, if "Enoch and Elias were men" formed the middle proposition. Even if in the first syllogism we were to say for the second proposition "Adam before the fall was a man," and conclude therefore Adam before the fall was mortal, our conclusion would be unfounded, because it was taken for granted in the first proposition, when it ought to have been excepted. The author last mentioned thus exposes Hume's famous argument on miracles. "Hume's famous argument against miracles, which is contained in a single sentence, may easily be reduced to the form of a syllogism in the first figure, and for that very reason it is nugatory. 'A miracle is a violation of the laws of nature; and as a firm and unalterable experience has established those laws, the proof against a miracle, from the very nature of the fact, is as entire as any argument from experience can possibly be imagined.' In due syllogistic form the argument would stand thus:—

"Whatever is opposed to a firm and unalterable experience is unworthy of credit;

"But a miracle (being a violation of the laws of nature) is so opposed;

"Therefore a miracle is unworthy of credit.

"The fallacy lies in assuming the minor premiss, that there is a *firm* and unalterable experience against a miracle, for there exists a great deal of testimony for miracles; and until it can be proved that all this testimony is false, it cannot be assumed that there is an invariable testimony against them; for testimony is indirect experience, and upon it by far the greater part of our knowledge depends. Even the major premiss may be contested. If by firm and unalterable experience be meant (and what else can be meant?) the experience of ourselves or our ancestors, and all we have known or heard of, then those born and bred within the tropics, and who have never wandered from thence, ought not to believe in ice. In fact there is scarcely any *universal* proposition that may not be contested .... If the argument of Hume had not laid claim to infallibility, it could not have been reduced to the form of a perfect syllogism. It would have remained a good but an obvious argument, namely, that prior to the examination of the particular fact, there is a probability, nay, a strong probability, against any one miracle, on account of the general uniformity of nature. But *general* experience would not answer the purpose of an infallible conclusion, and therefore *unalterable* or *universal* was assumed, and it is exactly by this assumption that the argument becomes reducible to a syllogism, and as a demonstration is deceitful."

The Indian public has been made glad lately by the intelligence that Cheap Postage, not only on letters but on newspapers, is to be immediately introduced throughout the length and breadth of British India. This may justly be regarded as a magnificent boon bestowed upon this country; and we are disposed to hail it as fraught with a truer and a larger glory to the Empire, than the annexation of Pegu will prove to be. And seeing that the year 1853 in the annals of India, is signalized by such events as the Opening of the First Railway, the Junction of the Presidencies by Electric Telegraph, and the proclamation of Cheap Postage, we are almost ready to exclaim,—Let this year go out in a Jubilee. But unhappily there remains a sad and stubborn fact that looks us in the face, and forbids the expression of anything like enthusiasm.

Time is money. It is a good thing to receive letters and newspapers from Calcutta for one anna each; but it is a bad, a disgraceful thing that these letters and newspapers should only reach us in thirteen days from the time when they were posted. Is it not of quite as much importance that the mails should be expeditiously transmitted, as that they should be cheaply transmitted? Yet while we are taking a gigantic step in one direction, we are not taking, and for many many years have not taken, the slightest step in the other. Doubtless, despatches were sent from Bombay to Calcutta and vice versa, in the last century, as rapidly as the mails are now conveyed. 80 or 90 miles a day would not have been considered an extravagant rate of speed in the days of Alexander the Great.

Is there no remedy for this state of things? Efforts to expedite the mails are successful in every other land; why should they not be in this? It cannot be said that the root of this evil is to be found in the want of sufficient compensation for those who have the charge of Postal matters. If we were permitted to look upon the salaries conferred on the Postmasters-General of the Indian Presidencies, as the expression of the desire of Government for the rapid conveyance of the mails, then indeed we should be constrained to bear the highest testimony to the public spirit of those who constitute our Government. We should in fact be obliged to admit that their zeal for the public convenience and the public welfare, so far as it could be promoted by expeditious postal communication, greatly exceeded that of the United States Government, where the Postmaster General of the whole country receives a salary far below that of the Postmaster General of a single Presidency in India.* The United States public would be filled with indignation if the P. M. G. in his annual report were not able to show that he had accomplished something in advance of what had previously been effected. But no such occasion of indignation arises. For instance, in 1851, he announces an addition during the last year of 13,354 miles to the length of Mail routes; of 1442 to the number of Post Offices; &c. &c. He well understands that simply to maintain things in statu quo, is no merit, but a great reproach. But under our Government, the enjoyment of an immense salary is not coupled, apparently, with any such condition, implied or expressed, as that the party shall carry to a higher pitch of perfection the things placed under his control.

We are in fact falling behind. At this season of the year the Mails have usually been brought from Calcutta in 9 days; they reach us this year in 12 or 13 days. We are decidedly of opinion that they ought to be conveyed at the minimum rate of 150 miles daily, and so reach us in 7 days. We suppose that if it were made sufficiently for the interest of all the parties employed, the Calcutta mail might be brought in six days, and other mails proportionably. Could there not be something like a system of sliding salaries, with a maximum and minimum to each, approaching and receding from the higher sums, according to the progress effected or not effected?

It must not be supposed that the introduction of Electric Telegraph communication is going to diminish the necessity of rapid mails. The telegraph messages will not be in number one

* He receives $6000 per annum [illegible] 1000 monthly.

per cent of the letters posted; and the heads of news received by instantaneous communication will only make the public more eager for those details which the newspapers alone can furnish.

But if the thing we advocate is beyond the bourne of hope and possibility, if a hundred miles a day is all that Indian mails can be made to accomplish, why then we must express our conviction that the postal department of India stand invested with altogether too much dignity. Let its civil heads, and its immense salaries disappear; let the uncovenanted preside over it; let it shrink to its due proportions, and be willing to appear the insignificant and laggard thing that it is.

THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE.—Every one who wishes well to his species, and who has any conception of the multiplied remediable evils under which humanity suffers, is always looking for progress,—earnestly scanning passing events to see what tokens there are of the increase of civilization, and divine knowledge. Yet the philanthropist must never forget that there is a tide in human affairs, and that the world may, on the whole, be advancing, though in particular parts there seems to be, and really may be for a time, a retrograde movement. A skilful general sometimes retreats to take up a stronger position, and make victory in the end more secure. In viewing the vast scheme of Divine government as exhibited in the rise and progress of nations, the mind is too apt to become bewildered, and from narrow or partial views to rush to wrong conclusions. If we look back upon the history of the past, we are ready to ask what good accrued to humanity from delivering the polished Greeks into the hands of the semi-barbarous Romans, or by the swallowing up of the Roman Empire itself, polished by Grecian civilization, and elevated by the infusion of Christianity into the hands of the barbarous Goths? We shall never approach to a solution of such questions, till we firmly lay hold of the principle that virtue is the stay of Empires, in the words of the wise man that, "Righteousness exalteth a nation and that sin is the ruin of a people." Before Greece was conquered by Rome it had become demoralized, and its civilization was connected with a laxity of morals, and want of regard to truth, that rendered the Greeks contemptible to their more virtuous conquerors. The Roman Empire could not have held together so long but for the fresh moral leaven of Christianity, reforming vast multitudes in all the provinces, and leading the heathen in self-defence to practice virtues unknown since the earlier ages of the republic; but Christianity itself became corrupted,—the salt lost its savour, and all became a dead putrifying mass. The Germans, whose rude virtues the great Tacitus had centuries before celebrated, now came upon the field, and laid the foundation of modern civilization. When Charles the V. was about to convert the whole of Europe into a huge Empire of despotism, Divine Providence raised up a new spiritual power in the North of Germany, that at once infused new life into the population, set limits to his autocratic authority, and shook to its foundation the spiritual despotism he upheld. All Europe felt the effects of the Reformation, and even the Court of Rome, by the encouragement of the self-denying monastic virtues, regained much of the ground it had lost, and introduced among the subjects of the Papal Empire a severer virtue than had characterized them in the days of Leo X. or for centuries before. The immoral example of our Charles II. and George IV. in a great measure died with themselves, and did not eat into the core of a nation protected by the influence of evangelical truth; not so those of Louis the XV. and of the Regent, aided by the new philosophy and immoral practice of Rouseau and Voltaire. French Society became rotten to the core, and the revolution and French arms spread the moral pestilence over Europe. The morality of Continental Europe has never yet recovered its healthy tone, though in the North much has been done by Bible Societies, and evangelical efforts. In the South temporal and spiritual despotism have united in excluding the remedy, till the disease seems all but incurable. The assassinations which are fashionable in Italy shew a low degree of moral feeling, and such enormities are usually united with other mean and degrading vices. Had the Italians in 1848 possessed the virtues that render a nation capable of enjoying rational liberty, there seems no reason why, with close union and sufficient self-denial, they might not have achieved that national emancipation after which they now vainly thirst. A people immersed in the love of sensual pleasure, and who do not esteem "a crust of bread with liberty" more than all the luxuries of life, are not fitted to enjoy freedom and its attendant blessings. Nor does the condition of France seem greatly superior, though things there have not quite yet reached the same depth of degradation. In the South East the kingdom of Greece has disappointed all men, and annoyed its friends far more than its foes. Rare examples of Grecian virtue and genius may occasionally burst forth, but as a whole the character of the people has not improved under the new regime. What the state of Turkey really is, it is difficult to say. According to some travellers the Turks have lost the rude virtues of their ancestors, and learnt only the vices of civilized Europe; while others maintain that they are much improved. A late writer (Crowe) ventures to predict that a Russian war only is wanting to stir up the spirit of the nation, and make them shake off their lethargy, to make them a great nation. Whether such a war prove a remedy or a poison, the Turks seem destined ere long to swallow the bitter potion, and any patching up of differences for the present is but the putting off of the evil day. As to the Russians themselves they have the virtues and vices of semi-barbarians, and what part they may be called on to act, in the great drama of the world's affairs, it would be rash in us to predict. The talent that has been displayed by Russian sovereigns certainly exceeds the average of that manifested by the other potentates of Europe, and if there be any correspondence to their rulers in the subjects of the empire, Russia may still act a most important part on the theatre of the world. The possession of Constantinople would be a death blow to her present exclusive religious and commercial system. Her own interest would force her into a closer commercial intercourse with Great Britain and the United States, and she could not maintain that exclusion of liberal ideas and of the gospel in the Eastern trading capital of Europe, she now does in her Sclavonian wilderness. Let us trust Divine Providence to order all things aright for the accomplishment of the high purposes of infinite wisdom, and that as all the past revolutions of the world, even those that at the time seemed the most disastrous, have in the end wrought for the general good, so that those now in progress, and hereafter to be effected, will manifest still more the goodness of God in the development of the powers of the human race.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL MISSION.—We direct attention to the following extract, from the Report of this interesting Mission. Subscriptions in Bombay may be paid to T. Zorn, Esq:—

In presenting to our friends the thirteenth Report of our Mission, we are happy to be enabled again to give a cheering account of the progress of our work.

Our congregations have increased as much as last year, two hundred souls having been added to their number. God be praised for the work of his grace among us! May the time soon come, when the Sheep flocking to Christ the Shepherd shall be counted by thousands, instead of tens and hundreds, when His People shall stand before Him in the beauty of holiness as the dew of the morning.

The number of scholars has decreased, but we are rather inclined to rejoice in this loss, because it is a symptom of progress in direct Mission work. When new men enter the Church of Christ, they who have come into the Courts (as it were) of the Lord's house, without any real hunger and thirst after spiritual things are frightened away.

Our Invalids have partly been restored to health, the Lord be thanked.—Br. Gundert is strong enough again, to venture on a sermon now and then. Mrs. Irion has been enabled to return to her sphere of labour. Also Mrs. Bubler's health is improving, though slowly. On the other hand, Br Huber is obliged to remove Mrs. Huber to the Nilagiris for a season and Br. Moegling has at last resolved on returning to Europe to recruit his health. The Lord has been very gracious in preserving the lives of all the Members of our Mission household for so many years.—By our latest accounts Br. Hiller, who last year emigrated to America from amongst us, has safely arrived with his family in his new home, and is ministering to a Congregation at Albany.

The accounts given of our Mission by our esteemed Principal, after his return to our Native Country, have greatly revived the sympathies and zeal of our friends, and the funds of our Mission have been kept from sinking. More could not be expected of the liberality of our comparatively poor country during a time of distress such as the present. The debt incurred by our Committee during the past year has been greatly reduced, though not paid off entirely. We trust that our Indian friends and supporters will continue to measure their liberality by our wants, nor be tired of helping us, as long as we are not tired of working.

May the blessing of God rest abundantly upon all those who know His Name, and love His appearing!

HOOBLY.

This congregation has increased numerically, and we hope also grown in grace. The frequent conversions begin to excite alarm and enmity. The converts are called fools and mad men. The Sunday services at the Mission House are not so much attended, as before, by the people from the town. They say, they are afraid of being bewitched. The schools in the town are in a flourishing state. A school has recently been opened for the Christian children in the Mission compound. Br. Muller continues to preach the Gospel in the streets of Hoobly and in the adjacent villages. He also made a short Missionary tour in December last.

Two Goldsmiths and one Coppersmith joined us towards the end of last year. The Goldsmiths are brothers, and one of them is a married man, and had to leave his wife and child, when he became a Christian. The mother took the child to her village, about thirty miles from Hoobly. In January 1852 Mahadrudra went to try to persuade his family to join him, but he had to come back alone. In the middle of April the wife came to visit her relatives, with the intention, as we afterwards ascertained, of marrying the girl to a Heathen; for she said, "It is enough that the father has gone to ruin; the daughter shall not do so also." The little girl came to the Mission compound with her grandmother; when asked to stay with her father, she said, "No!" Next day the child came again with her mother and grandmother, but as soon as their curiosity was satisfied, they went away. Two days after the girl came again with a young boy, her uncle. When asked by her father to stay with him, she said, "Yes!" and allowed her uncle to go away by himself. A couple of hours after this, we had crowds of noisy visitors who wanted to recover the girl. The mother lodged a complaint with the native authorities of the place, asserting (as usual) that the girl had been entrapped, and was now forcibly detained. When questioned by the native Magistrate, the girl said, "Nobody compelled me to come here; I came of my own accord with my uncle." She refused to go back to her mother. The native Magistrate then decided, that the matter should be referred to the Collector, and that, in the mean time, the girl should live in the family of some impartial man. This proposal satisfied all parties, but after all she spent the intervening time with her mother. The Collector very considerately decided that, as the girl had been in her mother's custody for eight days, she should now spend three days in that of her father, care being taken that she should not break her caste; the mother was allowed to prepare and bring her food, and to have free access to her. At the end of the three days, the Mamildar was directed to ask the girl in the presence of both her parents, with whom she wished to reside? When

he did so she answered, "With my father." This decision was final; the Brahman Magistrate found himself obliged to abide by it, though it went sorely against him to do so. The girl was given in charge to one of the convert's wives, and has improved both bodily and mentally, since she came under Christian influence. If the baneful effects of Heathenism are apparent in one sphere more than another, it is in the bad training of their children, the very tenderness of the parents tending to the ruin of their off-spring. Within the last few days, the mother has come to the Mission house; she is as yet opposed to the Gospel, but attracted by her love to her husband and child. We hope she may eventually feel the power of the truth, and that the entire family will ere long be united in the Lord.—Timotheus, who was baptized last year, has been joined by his parents and four brothers. The children attend school, and the adults are preparing for baptism. Abraham has been cheered by seeing his sister with her husband and one child, come to us. All the converts support themselves. Isaac, the oldest of them, cultivates the Mission compound, and keeps a few buffaloes. Others maintain themselves by weaving. Even the little boys help by winding thread &c., when their school lessons are finished. The Goldsmiths carry on their trade, and it is satisfactory to hear even from the Heathen a good report of their integrity. They are very intelligent, and faithful in preaching the word to those who visit their shop. The Coppersmith who is very clever at his trade, though in other respects a simple minded man, not having capital enough to set up on his own account, works for other coppersmiths and merchants in the town. He does not make much in this way, but earns his daily bread, for which he is thankful. It is pleasing to see all these people plying their trades busily within the quiet precincts of the Mission compound. The inward life of the Converts prospers also, except a few of the younger men, who are rather unsettled. We have reason to hope that all have experienced the life-giving power of God's word.

CALICUT.

During a more than usually sickly season the Brethren have been mercifully spared. But Mrs. Huber's health has failed; she is about to proceed for a season to the Nilagiris, in hopes that the bracing climate of the Hills will, under God's blessing, restore her strength.—Forty-five souls have been added to the congregation. It is difficult to speak of the spiritual growth of the congregation. The Brethren are, however, persuaded that the majority of church members "give diligence to make their calling and election sure." The services are well attended. The people are attached to their Pastors. They likewise appear desirous of winning their heathen relatives and acquaintances over to the Lord. They take great interest in the monthly Missionary meetings, and show their earnestness also by their contributions which, though a mere trifle in the estimation of the rich, yet appear considerable, when the circumstances of the givers are considered. This is a time of small and humble beginnings, but the Lord despises not the praise which is offered to Him by the mouths of babes and sucklings. The majority of the Church members are poor. Some have lost their property in consequence of their conversion. A few earn their livelihood independently of the Mission. The others are dependent on us even for the supply of their temporal wants; but the Apostolic rule is strictly observed, "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The fields at Kotakal and Cotlandy provide occupation for the indigent.

Public preaching in the streets of Calicut is rendered almost impossible from the fanaticism of the Moplas, who crowd the Bazars, and who would seize every opportunity of disturbing and even insulting those who attempted to proclaim the Gospel. The Brethren therefore preach chiefly in the school houses, where they are sure of a more quiet audience. The temper and capacity of the hearers is very variable. Sometimes they are attentive and well behaved, sometimes rude and pugnacious. Sometimes one has to deal with subtle disputers, and then again with people whose thoughts hardly ever rise above the one thing needful—for the body. A faithful testimony of the truth as it is in Jesus, and Him crucified, is delivered, if possible, in such a manner that disputes are avoided.—The Brethren have not found time for Missionary journies during the past year; but the out-stations (some of which are at a considerable distance) have been regularly visited.

The Catechists are faithful and diligent in the discharge of their duties, which consist principally in preaching and teaching in schools. One of them who lives at Eliatur (six miles north of Calicut) has many opportunities of conversing with the numerous pilgrims, who pass by on their way to the Hindoo shrines of the north. He proclaims to them, that the salvation they seek at a distance, is come nigh. Much of his time is occupied in visiting houses. He finds that the vice of drunkenness, which is very prevalent in his neighbourhood, is a great obstacle to the spread of the Gospel. All the catechists enjoy a certain degree of influence and confidence among the Natives. Of this one instance may be given. The heathen schoolmaster at Coilandy was seriously ill of the measles. His mother hastened to the temple with a basket full of cocoanuts, but the sick man sent for the Catechist, asking him to read and pray with him. When the Catechist came, the whole family was gathered around him. He spoke to them of Christ, the true physician, who is able to save body and soul from destruction, and commended the sick man to His Grace. After a short time the man recovered, and now he is again able to do his usual work. A monthly meeting of the Catechists has been established, which they all attend. The business of the day is begun with prayer, after which each Catechist reads an essay on a theme given out at the last meeting. The essays are commented upon by one of the Missionaries. Then lessons are given in Church and General History, Arithmetic, Singing, and Biblical History. Afterwards the Catechists are encouraged to put questions on passages of the Bible, which they have not fully understood in their private reading. The meeting which generally occupies a day and a half, is ended by conversation on the work in which they are engaged, and on the experiences of the past month.

The Girls' Boarding School has been going on quietly. The number of children, including day scholars, has risen to 40. One girl has died, we trust, in faith. Two others will soon be married. Instruction is given in this school by the wives of both Missionaries, assisted by a Catechist and a schoolmaster. After school-hours, the girls are occupied with needlework. They also cook their own food, under the supervision of a native-christian widow, Sarah. During the dry season, the children cultivate a small garden of their own. The health of the girls has been good, and their conduct on the whole satisfactory.

We have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of Dr. Leith's Mortuary Report for 1852, and return our thanks for the same. Every year, our sense of the value of these tables is enhanced. They are prepared not only with the greatest care, but with a remarkably just conception of what is needed. The population of Bombay is one that presents peculiar difficulties in the way of classification; and we are not aware that these difficulties are any less when the statistics of mortality are to be prepared, than when a census of the inhabitants is to be given. In fact these tables must, we think, be of much service when a just census of the population of this island, a thing so desirable, shall be entered upon.

The *Friend of India* lately expressed its astonishment at the disparity between the monthly returns of births and those of deaths in Bombay; those of the former scarcely exceeding the half of those of the latter. The explanation is simply this, that the report of births is only an approximation to the truth. In fact it should not be published; and we suppose the only reason why it is occasionally given, is that the public may see the measure of progress in the collection of those statistics. It is impossible at present to ascertain all the births occurring in this metropolis; but the end may be accomplished in time. As for the Reports of deaths, these may be relied on. At every place of interment, or of incremation, or of exposure of the dead, a policeman is always present to ascertain particulars. There is but one class that presents an exception, namely the still born, who are often interred on the premises.

We present an abstract of the deaths, specifying those from cholera and small-pox, and omitting the still-born, for the last five years.

Years.	Deaths from Small Pox.	From Cholera.	From all causes.
1848	856	69	10,975
1849	362	2,269	12,993
1850	1,295	4,729	16,975
1851	817	4,020	14,409
1852	1,007	1,135	13,511
Being an aggregate of	4038	12,222	68,853
Or an average of	807	2,444	13,791

Taking the above average of annual deaths, and the sum of the census of 1849, (566,000) the deaths are one in forty of the population. We are confident they do not exceed that proportion. The most painful statement is that which relates to the number of deaths from small-pox. In the course of the year not far from a thousand persons perish in Bombay, more than three quarters of these being children under seven years of age, from a disease whose preventive is known, and whose ravages are effectually checked in other lands. If the practice of Infanticide, as it prevailed in some parts of India, filled the English community with horror, and together with Thuggism and Suttee called forth the repeated and energetic efforts of the Government, until the suppression of these evils was accomplished, should not the fatal neglect of vaccination by a large portion of India's population arrest the attention and elicit the most vigorous and studied efforts of all that are able to estimate the consequences of this neglect? Unquestionably. We believe the Bengal government has lately set about the correction of this evil, with more earnestness than it had before exhibited. What is our Government doing? What more can it do?

For the present, we take leave of these tables, subjoining the introductory "Report for the year beginning 1st February, 1852."

"The Deaths registered during the Statistical Year which closed on 31st January last, were, on the whole, fewer than in 1851, but setting aside Epidemic Diseases, the mortality on the island was greater than it had been in any of the preceding four years.

2. "The total reported deaths were 13 763, or, exclusive of still-born, 13,511, which was less by 978 than in the year 1851. In comparing the deaths of the last two years, it is seen that in 1852 there were 2,885 fewer from Cholera, while there were 490 more from Small-pox, the total loss of life from this avoidable disease being 1,007.

3. "From all causes, exclusive of Epidemic Diseases and Still born, there was an increase of 1,409 which was owing chiefly to an increase of 1,124 under the head of Fever, and of 232 under that of Respiratory Disease. Under some other headings, also, there was an increase, but of smaller amount, as in Classes IX, X, XI, XII, and XVI, while there was a decrease of 55 under Disease of the Alimentary Organs, and a smaller decrease in Classes V, XIII, XIV and XV.

4. "The information registered was obtained in greater part orally from the friends of the deceased, the written reports being in number but one-eleventh of the whole. The want of precision in determining the exact cause of death, that must thus exist, and the fact that it is mostly reported in general terms, preclude satisfactory minute investigations on this point in most of the classes.

5. "In the last Annual Report attention was directed to the great number of deaths by Drowning that were registered; and now it is shown that in last year there were 47 deaths from that cause, 8 of which were by drowning in the sea, and 39 by drowning in tanks, wells, and pools. The present state of these reservoirs, and of the many unfenced pools, adds to the mortality not merely by occasioning accidental deaths, but it appears to do so also by inducing Suicides that would not otherwise take place. This inference is drawn from a review of the instances of self-destruction reported during the five years 1848-1852 inclusive, of which the following is an abstract:—

Suicides in Bombay, in five years, 1848–1852.

Means used.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	Total.
Drowning in Tank, Well, Pool	..	1	2	..	2	6	9	11	11	3	6	1	52
Drowning in Sea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	4
Poisoning	1	3	1	3	2	2	4	..	1	3	2	1	24
Hanging	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	8
Throat-cutting	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Gun-shot	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	4
All means	4	6	6	4	6	9	13	13	15	9	11	3	99
Drowning in Tank, Well, Pool	..	1	2	..	2	6	9	11	11	3	6	1	52
Other means	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	6	5	2	47

6. "In this table it is seen that the suicides effected by other means than drowning in fresh water were almost equally distributed among the different months, and that during the months when water is usually abundant in the reservoirs and pools, the total numbers were increased. It is also seen, that in the months when the wells, &c. are mostly empty, other means of self-destruction were not substituted for

drowning, but that those who might at another season have embraced death, then resigned themselves to life.

7. "The number of Still-born registered as brought to the funeral places during the year was 252, which bears but a very small proportion to the total deaths, and is much less than would most probably be registered, were the Police required and authorized by law to prevent domiciliary interments.

8. "The preponderance of male over female deaths was as usual great, the numbers being, exclusive of Still-born, 7,312 and 6,199, or 118 to 100. The proportions between the two sexes during the past five years are seen by the tables to have fluctuated between 115 and 132½ males, to 100 females.

9. "The Caste groups bear almost the same relative proportions as in the preceding year. A list of the names of the Hindoo Castes that were registered during 1852 is appended. The *Booroods* are not classed with the *Outcastes*, as was proposed, because it has been ascertained that they are not treated as such in Bombay by the higher Castes, and that they are allowed admission into the sitting and sleeping apartments of even Brahmuns, who do not consider themselves to be defiled by their approach. Owing to the unovercome difficulty of fixing the right order of precedence of the Castes, an alphabetical arrangement has been followed.

10. "Of the 13,763 dead including Still-born, 7,532 were reported to have been born in Bombay, and 6,210 elsewhere, and of 21 the birth-place was unknown. Of the same there were 3,078 stated to have been of families belonging to Bombay, 10,667 of such as belonged to other places, and 18 whose families were unknown.

11. "The bodies of 9,344 were buried, 3,667 were burnt, and 752 were exposed to vultures.

12. "The Abstracts of Meteorological Observations received from the Magnetic Observatory show that the mean Pressure of the Air during the year was 29·806 inches, the mean daily range ·116, and the annual range ·639; that the mean Temperature of the Air was 80°1, the mean daily range of Thermometer 12°1, and the annual range 38°5; that rain fell on 99 days, and to the amount of 69.26 inches. The Meteorological Abstracts state the deduced mean Daw Point to have been 70°9 and the mean Humidity of the Air 91 per cent. These Hygrometric results from the observations of the Moist Bulb Thermometer are obtained, it is believed, by the aid of tables formed at the Observatory from those calculated by Major Boileau. The Humidity is in excess of what would be found with the tables of Mr. Glaisher, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich

"A. H. LEITH."

"*Bombay, June 28th*, 1853.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—OCTOBER 7.

—— Lord Elphinstone, for some years Governor of Madras, is expected to leave England next month to be Governor of this Presidency. The *Telegraph & Courier* says:—"His Lordship was born in 1807, and is consequently forty-six years of age—being four years younger than our present Governor, who was born in 1803, and five years older than the Governor General, who was born in 1812. Our new Governor—or at any rate he who is reported as likely to be our new Governor—came out a second time to India, during the Sikh War, some years after his return from Madras, and travelled over a great extent of the North West Provinces, Cashmere, Thibet, and parts of Nepaul, as a private individual. In the late Indian debates he took a somewhat prominent part, and chiefly upon the conservative, or India House, side. Although in English politics Lord Elphinstone has always been "a whig and something more" Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, the Historian of India, who was so popular and did so much good when Governor of Bombay, is an uncle of His Lordship's."

—— The *Delhi Gazette* says:—"Letters from Cabul received this morning mention a report that a Russian army having advanced within ten marches of Oorgunge, the commercial capital of Khiva, the Khan of Khiva and the King of Bhokhara had taken the field with their respective forces to resist the enemy, and were, at the date of our advices, two marches this side of Oorgunge. The avowed object of the Russians is said to be the conquest of the country, So that the Khan of Khiva has reason to be alarmed, while the King of Bokhara well knows that the Russians have an old score to settle with him, who has held so many thousands of the Czar's subjects in bondage. It is thus easy to understand why the Czar should have effected the alleged alliance with Dost Mahomed, whose neutrality alone in such a quarrel would be worth securing at almost any cost."

—— Mr. Pfander writes thus from Agra to the *Christian Intelligencer*:—"I am glad to be nowable to give good and more detailed accounts of the Persian I referred to in my last. Major M informed me that he was baptized last month by the Chaplain, in the English Church of Peshawur, and that they have every reason to believe him not only a sincere, but also a really converted Christian. He has received the name of Abdul Massih. He was unwearied in reading and studying the Scriptures, and very soon obtained a very considerable knowledge of them; his conduct also has been very satisfactory and consistent. His conversion and baptism have caused a great sensation among the Mahommedans of the town, and excited a spirit of inquiry. To meet this, the Major wrote to us for a supply of our Persian books, to be sent with as little delay as possible. The Persian has given to him the following account of himself, and the reason that induced him to come to Peshawur. He is the son of a Persian merchant of Teheran. About three years ago, came with the British Envoy, an Armenian friend of his to Teheran, from him he received a copy of the *Mizan-ul-Haq*, in printed character (being one of the copies distributed in Persia, and left there in the hands of some Armenians, when the Shusha Mission was broken up in 1836.) He liked the book, took it home with him, and read it constantly and carefully for two years. He now and then used to read out of it to his father, but he always felt annoyed and angry about it, and repeatedly told his son, that if he continued to read that book, he certainly would at last become a Christian; and then the end would be, that he would be cut to pieces for having turned away from the Islam, and become a Kafir. Some time ago his father sent him to the eastern parts of Persia on some mercantile buiness; when he had executed all his father's commissions, he turned his steps to Peshawur, in order to carry out the long determined wish of his heart, and become a Christian. From Peshawur he wrote to his father, informing him of this his step. Thus far his own account. May we not hope that there may be many more in Persia, as well as in India, in whose heart the Truth has taken root, and who will, in due time, come forward as boldly as this Teheranee. Let us pray for them."

—— The following lately apeared in the *Calcutta Englishman*:—"We are informed on good authority, that the only change which has taken place or is about to take place in the Vaccine establishment, is one which was strongly recommended by the Small Pox Committee, backed by the Medical Board, and successfully tried among the hill people, is that of bringing vaccination home to every man's door. This is to be tried we are informed in Calcutta at the commencement of the cold weather, when an educated Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be appointed for each of the three police divisions, with a corps of properly instructed Bungallee vaccinators or else tiecadars converted to the true vaccine faith. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon's duty will be to visit all enquirers for the prophylactic at their own houses, to practise vaccination themselves, and to inspect carefully all the operations of their assistants, to report every case to the Superintendent General, and to grant certificates of protection to those only who are successfully vaccinated. If this plan is carried out, as we have very little doubt it will be, with zeal and activity, its effect in checking the prevalence of that scourge the Small-pox will soon be perceptible, and we can see no reason why it should not finally be as completely subdued here as it has already been in most parts of Europe."

SATURDAY,—OCTOBER 8.

—— "The annexed is from the *Friend of India*:—"The *Hurkaru* mentions a rumour that the P. and O. Company have decided upon the adoption of measures which will greatly accelerate the Mails between England and India. A steamer is constantly to be kept at Suez. The instant, therefore, that the Mails and passengers arrive, this steamer will start for Calcutta. The merchandize will be forwarded afterwards by the incoming vesse. In fact all letters will arrive perhaps twelve hours sooner than would otherwise have been the case, while merchants will be relieved from the dread of their goods being too late for the Steamer."

—— We find the following in the *Bangalore Herald*:—"The *Caucase* publishes a letter, dated the 14th May, from M. Fagergren, a Swedish physician in the service of Persia, which gives the following further details of the earthquake at Schiras, on the 21st of April:—'You already know that the town of Schiras no longer exists, having been completely destroyed by an earthquake. Up to this time the shocks have not completely finished, and God knows when we shall be relieved from our anxieties. It is impossible for me to describe the horror of the first shock, which lasted for five minutes. All the inhabitants were asleep, from which they were awakened by a noise louder than that of thunder, and by a mass of stones falling into their rooms. This at least is what occurred to me. My first idea was to fly, and I was fortunate enough to reach the centre of the large court, with those who resided in the house, when it fell to the ground. The immensity of this disaster was only visible when daylight appeared. On every side the eye could see nothing but a heap of ruins, streets blocked up with stones, and dead bodies being carried on litters without the walls of the town. It made the heart bleed to see the limbs of persons showing themselves from beneath piles of rubbish, and men women, and children, endeavouring to withdraw the mutilated bodies of their friends and relations from beneath the ruins, which in their despair, they were tearing away with their nails, their hands, and their nails. Out of several thousand victims, the lives of only a very small number were saved. These scenes were repeated for five days, during which it is calculated that 12,000 persons perished. On the fourth day large bands of brigands made their appearance, and plundered the unfortunate inhabitants, who were without defence, and without asylum, of what little they had been able to save from the ruins. For three days the town was delivered up to the pillage of these brigands, whose numbers were increased by a report that Begler Bey, the Pacha of Schiras, was among the dead. Shocks are still felt three or four times in a day and are so violent that the houses which have resisted former shocks are falling to the ground one after the other. My life and that of my wife have been saved, but all that I had made since my arrival in this country is lost. I purchased a house three months ago, which is now nothing but a heap of ruins."

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"In a letter received by the last mail from Egypt, we find it stated that there is a great bustle throughout the Egyptian Provinces, and that war was universally looked for. Grain of every sort was getting up to famine prices. The last report was, that the proposal of the Porte had been finally rejected by the Czar, and that by the next, or the following mail, we should certainly hear of the war having commenced."

—— The following appears in the same columns:—"By a buggalow which arrived in Bombay a few days ago from the Persian Gulf, a Native Gentleman in this town received a letter stating that the King of Persia is about to proceed from Teheran to the valley of Soultanie, where a large army is already assembled—which force is intended to operate against the Turks."

—— A correspondent of *Lloyd's Weekly* says that the number of suicides in France this year, is perfectly frightful. A more agreeable fact mentioned by him is the following:—"A new addition has been made to the catalogue of bulbous plants available for food, namely, what the French call the *pitolaire*, commonly known as the Imperial crown. The central society of agriculture has devoted three sittings to a discussion of this discovery, which may become of great importance. An analysis of the potato gives the following results:—Water, 70 parts; feculum 20; soluble matters, 4; dry residue, 6. The analysis of the bulbs of the pitolaire is as follows:—Water, 68 parts; feculum 23, soluble matter 5; dry residue, 4. This feculum is perfectly white. Its grains are ovoide and regular. It is capable of serving as food as well as for the purposes of industry. What is called a Savoy biscuit has been made of it, and it is impossible to distinguish the taste from that made with potatoes. The pitolaire is easily cultivated, and its return is so great that two hundred weight of the feculum can be produced for 12s. or 13s. This discovery is due to M. Hassel, a medical man, who ever since 1847 has been studying the means of remedying the potato disease, and seeking out the plant that may be made to replace our old friends if they are definitively and hopelessly diseased."

MONDAY,—OCTOBER 10.

——At Pere la Chaise, Paris, there is a singular exhibition of utilitarianism. It is the epitaph of a cloth merchant, the catalogue of his virtues terminating with the announcement, "His widow continues his business, Rue St. Denis, 341."

——In New York, 100 persons died of sun-stroke in one day, August 14.

——A person writing from Paris, says:—Besides the regular police, there is a secret police, who keep up a kind of omnipresent espionage throughout the kingdom, and more especially in France. These spies are every where. At every private soiree, an unknown gentleman makes his salutation to the lady of the house, and passes freely among the company as an invited guest. His object is well understood and no questions are asked."

——It is warmly proposed in America, that in the treaty now pending between the United States and England, there shall be a provision for the adjustment of all their future difficulties by arbitration instead of by the sword.

——A Mr. Page of St. Louis has offered to construct one mile of the Pacific Railroad, if 1,500 other gentlemen will also make a mile each.

—— The doors of Dr. Achilli's having becomea Swedenborgian is said to be without foundation.

—— The Rev. William Goadby, missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. to Constantinople, in a work recently published, entitled "The Old and the New," gives

some interesting facts showing the changes which have occurred during the thirty years of his mission in Turkey. Of the Sultan, he says, "The present reigning monarch is a prince of so excellent a character, that he has never to our knowledge been even accused of injuring any one either in person or property; and this is certainly saying a great deal of one whose power is in a sense absolute." When Mr. Goodell first went to Turkey, thirty years since, the head of a rayah, as the native christians and Jews were called, was not so safe as the head of a dog. The Janizaries, who were then in existence, were ferocious and lawless, and shed the blood of Christians with impunity. Now religious toleration has been guaranteed, to an extent which is not enjoyed in half the Catholic countries in Europe. The life and property of both Christians and Jews is secure, and the missionaries pursue their noble work unmolested. Even the testimony of Christians against a Mussulman is now admitted in the Turkish courts which was not formerly allowed. Before the recent reforms, the pachas plundered with impunity, and it was considered almost a crime to be rich. No outward display of wealth was made. All this is now changed. The houses of the wealthy, instead of appearing outwardly like mean hovels, are painted in gay and lively colors, and many of them look like splendid palaces. Steamboats now ply in the Turkish waters, and the mails are regularly delivered. The city of Constantinople was formerly much exposed to conflagrations; which, singularly enough, were generally started by the Turkish rabble, often in their own quarters of the city, to manifest their disaffection to the government! Now fire companies have been organized, the streets widened, fire proof buildings erected, and the danger of fire is much decreased. Other important reforms have been introduced, and so long as the present ministry remains in power, and the present Sultan rules Turkey, "Progress" will undoubtedly be the motto of the government."

—— The Emperor of Russia took quite a fancy to Mr. Vanderbilt's steam-yacht and wanted to buy it. The Cholera caused Mr V. to hurry away from Cronstadt, and he has taken his vessel to the Mediterranean.

TUESDAY,—OCTOBER 11.

—— A Maulmain weekly has been started, entitled the *Voice of Burmah*.

—— Rather contradictory statements have appeared as to the reported famine in Pegu. We think likely that the real state of the case is this,—people in the interior are starving, and there is rice in Rangoon and Prome, but those who are dying for want of it have no means of paying for it, and those who hold it will not part with it, unless at remunerating prices. Moreover, dacoitage is now so universal, that a countryman cannot expect to bring home any thing from a market town. A correspondent of the *Englishman* says:—"The *Irrawaddy* above Prome and even for some distance below, is quite impassible for any craft save the steamers, from the gangs of dacoits who literally swarm, and whose depredations have been most alarming. Trade at Rangoon has consequently been completely stopped, and until active measures are taken by organizing a strong Naval force to put down these marauding bands, who, it is much to be feared, are in the pay of the government of Ava, nothing like active business can be looked for. The Second Burmese War is over we are afraid in name only; certainly not in reality."

—— The following from a commercial letter, dated Rangoon, is given by the same:—

"Matters, as you will perceive by our market report enclosed, are much depressed, and however reluctant to say so, we are obliged to blame the Government for supineness on the one hand and rapacity on the other, as the cause of it; in so far as the transit through the country is wholly unprotected and the exactions put on a starving people have driven them to lawless acts. The conduct of Government as respects Timber is somewhat unaccountable, unless it be to drive us out of the field and to take the trade entirely into their own hands. The commercial community are endeavouring to persuade them to adopt a more liberal course, and if successful, we hope to report soon an improved state of the trade. Our supplies of Rice have been about 128,000 bags since April, nothing in comparison with the real wants of Pegu. But whilst the town is overstocked, the rural districts are starving, and rice may be quoted, Bengal in small lots at 5-0 to 5-8 per tag, and Corings at 4-8 to 5-0. We hope before the harvest sets in matters may be improved, and allow of stocks being disposed of at remunerating rates."

—— If we may believe a correspondent of the *Rangoon Chronicle*, Bassein presents a strong contrast to the other districts of Pegu. He says:—"Thanks to our energetic Commissioners, Captains Fytche and Grant, we are as peaceful, orderly and happy as we could be even in merry England. The Natives have all settled down quietly to their cultivation, and from all accounts, we hear, the produce of this year's crop will not only supply the [illegible] the inhabitants of the other disturbed districts of Pegu, but half Europe besides. All this prosperity arises from the way Captain Fytche proceeded on his first arrival here. He found the whole district overrun by Burmese Troops and gangs of Dacoits, but instead of marching troops against them or sitting still twirling his thumbs in Cutchery, he went amongst the people; raised his standard like a Burmese Chief, and beat the enemy with their own weapons. Extraordinary tact and boldness combined with a thorough knowledge of the language and customs of the Natives, must have been shewn to have effected what he has done in so short a period. The affair appears to us like the shifting of a scene in a Theatre. One side burning villages and all the horrors of war, and on the other a happy and peaceful population with waving fields of grain, and lowing herds winding o'er the lea."

—— A correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* writing from Candeish, says:—"Will you acquaint the Post Office authorities at the Presidency, how badly the Kandeish community, and consequently those throughout the line on the Agra and Bombay Road, are treated regarding their letters. When the last Overland mail arrived we did not get our Bombay letters till 36 hours after the usual time, and now at this present time, the Express went through last evening, the 6th October, and we are again deprived of our letters and papers, although a heavily laden buggy was seen this morning en route to Indore, but dropped no letters for us except perhaps one copy of the *Home News* to the Postmaster of the district. We are worse off than when runners were in fashion, and the large sums now paid for the horse and buggy dawk by Government, ought to be more beneficial to the public. I am credibly informed that the mail is carried by men some stages above Nassick, and bullocks are used in other places."

—— Capt. Hewett, commander of the late steamer Moozuffer, has been tried by a Court Martial, and with his officers honorably acquitted of the charge of negligence.

—— The *Friend of India* says that the blockade of the Irrawady has been turned against ourselves, and that that river has been closed above Meady; that the king's brother, the heir apparent, by name Engshe-Meng, is rapidly collecting troops in Ava; and that three dacoits with 10,000 men are threatening to attack Rangoon.

WEDNESDAY,—OCTOBER 12.

—— The *Telegraph & Courier* learns that Lord FitzClarence has written to a tradesman in Bombay, who lately published rather a spicy advertisement in the columns of a contemporary, asking him to give up the names of certain officers therein alluded to as having refused to discharge their debts; and adds that His Excellency is determined that if officers run into debt, he will know the reason why they refuse to discharge it. The *Telegraph & Courier* thinks that if 'a Black List' be kept in the Military Secretary's Office, it will tend to diminish the number of those who are living on the fruits of the industry of others.

—— The *Bombay Times* gives the following extract from a letter from Mahableshwar, dated 9th instant:—"Lord Falkland, his lady, and staff, arrived here on the morning of the 6th,—the Lord Bishop and his lady having come in the night previous I believe. Yesterday the melancholy news of Mrs Malet and her child having been drowned at the entrance of the river at Bancoot reached the Hills. The boat in which Mr. Malet and his family were, must have been swamped crossing the bar at night: he escaped by clinging to a spar, but his wife was brought a corpse to the shore by the boatmen."

THURSDAY,—OCTOBER 13.

—— The *Madras Athenæum* says:—The last Moplah outbreak has been put down at the cost of four lives. The Malabar police shot the murderers a few days since, the Magistrate has returned to the scene of his ordinary labours, and for awhile all will go on as quiet as usual. Life is not of such value on the western coast that people should make a fuss about the sacrifice of it, and let who will be blamed for the frequent disturbances, it is beyond question that the Collector has the confidence of Government.

—— The *Morning Chronicle* gives the following from Rangoon:—"The last accounts from Prome represent the country from *Meahday Henzadah* to be in a state of frightful alarm from the frequency of dacoit attacks. Mercantile transactions are at a stand, and supplies from Rangoon are virtually stopped, from the insecurity which such a state of things has created. The Commissioner, Captain Grant, is actively engaged in opening the communication on the river, but his attention is so distracted with dacoities throughout his district, as to render it impossible for him, single handed, to cope with the difficulties in the way of [illegible] military aid is obtained with difficulty, owing to the paucity of troops at Prome."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1853.

Under the authority of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Maclean Lee as a Consul for France at Bombay.

Captain M. Battye received charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency, from the late Major Fulljames, on the 15th ultimo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th October 1853.

The Honorable Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature have been pleased to grant leave of absence, for twelve calendar months from the 1st instant, to Oswald William Ketterer, Esq., Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, and have appointed Gustavus Septimus Judge, Esq., to act for the said Oswald William Ketterer during his absence.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. C. M. Harrison, Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor, under date the 23rd February last, is cancelled.

Rao Bahadoor Ram Naid, Deputy Collector and Magistrate Candeish Zillah, has been examined in the Regulations, and found qualified to transact public business.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1853.

Mr. E. C. Watkins, Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence, on Medical certificate, for two months and a half, commencing from the 22nd ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1853.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Pirie, Officiating Lieutenant of Police, Hydrabad, under date the 22nd June last, is cancelled, at that Officer's request.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. WALLACE, Deputy Secretary to Government.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 10th October 1853.

Khan Bahadoor Hussun Mahomed Fureed, District Deputy Collector of Rutnagherry, has been placed in permanent charge of the Rutnagherry Talooka, from the 19th April last.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1853.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant, 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1853.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, having returned to the Presidency, will resume charge of the offices of Government Director of the Bank of Bombay, and of Member of the Mint Committee.

Bombay Castle, 10th October 1853.

Mr. C. Price, Deputy Civil Auditor in charge, has been allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, for fifteen days, on urgent private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1853.

The appointment of Assistant Surgeon R. Peele to act as Personal Surgeon to the Right Honorable the Governor, is cancelled, and that Officer is appointed Surgeon to the Right Honorable the Governor, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1853.

Mr. H. St. Amour has been appointed Emigration Agent at Bombay for the Mauritius Government, conditionally on the Agency being re-opened.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1853.

Lieutenant S. N. Raikes, Assistant Political Agent in Kutch, and Assistant Surgeon T. Beatty, Civil Surgeon at Kurrachee, have passed the prescribed Examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Assistant Surgeon Sylvester, Civil Surgeon at Sholapoor, has been allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st instant, to proceed to Akulkote, his duties being in the interim performed by Surgeon Nelson, of the 20th Regt. N. I.

Mr. E. L. Coffey, Post Master in Scinde, was allowed leave of absence from the 13th ultimo, to proceed to Bombay and to return to Scinde by the steamer which left this port on the 28th idem.

Laurenco J. Fernandes has been admitted as a Second Grade Apprentice in the Subordinate Medical Department and appointed to the Charitable Dispensary at Bandora, in the room of De Silva, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1853.

The Venerable the Archdeacon is allowed leave of absence, for one month from the 14th instant, to proceed to Malcolm Peth, on private affairs.

The Reverend G. Morison, Chaplain of Neemuch, has been allowed leave of absence, for one month from the 20th inst., to proceed to Agra, on private affairs.

The Reverend G. L. Allen, Chaplain of Deesa, has been allowed leave of absence, for one month from the 12th inst., to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. WALLACE, Deputy Secretary to Government.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1853.

No. 591 of 1853.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information the following Notification, issued by the Government of Bengal under date the 3rd August last.

NOTIFICATION.—The 1st August 1853—The Most Noble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to restore the reward of Rupees 1,000 allowed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to Military Officers

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attaining to the standard of qualification in the Native Languages laid down in the Notification dated the 9th of March 1852, shall in future be granted to no Officer of more than fifteen years service. The Notification, of the 1st October 1852, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 6th October 1852, is hereby cancelled.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal.
CECIL BEADON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 592 of 1853.—Conformably to the rule obtaining in Bengal, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve the Adjutant General's Department from granting certificates for Boat allowance to Officers, and to direct that all claims of that nature be, in future, supported by attested copies of the orders directing the movement; and the Bills are to be invariably referred by Divisional Paymasters for audit before payment.

2. Articles 152 and 153, page 902, Sec. LI., of Jameson's Code, are accordingly cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1853.

No. 593 of 1853.—The services of Assistant Surgeon H. Wilson, M. D., are placed at the disposal of Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1853.

No. 594 of 1853.—Major General W. Staveley, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, is allowed to proceed to Madras, on leave of absence.

No. 595 of 1853.—The services of Assistant Apothecary John Collins are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, for special duty.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1853.

No. 596 of 1853.—Captain H. W. Brett, Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days to proceed to the Concan, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1853.

No. 597 of 1853.—The order by Captain Grimes, dated Shikarpore, the 29th August 1853, appointing Ensign Hickes, to act as Adjutant to the 2nd Gr. Regiment N. I. during the indisposition of Lieutenant Law, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 598 of 1853.—The leave granted to Captain T. Eyre Paymaster Northern Division, in Government General Order No 559 of the 15th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 599 of 1853.—The following appointment in the Quarter Master General's Department is made.

Captain E. T. Peacock, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the establishment, vice Haig deceased.—Date of appointment 8th May 1853.

No. 600 of 1853.—Brevet Major G. S. Brown, of the 27th Regiment N. I., is allowed leave of absence from the 12th September to the 30th March next, to remain at the Neilgherries, on medical certificate

No. 601 of 1853.—Private Thomas George, of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), is allowed a free discharge from the Hon'ble Company's service, under the provisions of Government General Order No.. 543, of the 23rd September 1852.

No. 602 of 1853.—The following promotions are made:—

25th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant O. Bourdillon to be Captain, and Ensign H. Pitcairn to be Lieutenant, in succession to Fulljames, deceased. Date of rank, 21st Sept. 1853.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name and posted to the 25th Regt. N. I., vice Pitcairn promoted.

Charles Jameson, rank as Ensign in the Regiment, 22nd September 1853—Army, 12th June 1852.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
T. MAUGHAN, Lieut. Colonel, Secy to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 3rd October 1853.

1. The Commander in Chief has learned with much regret that Ensign Horace de Berkem Bosworth, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, was killed in an engagement with a body of rebel Arabs near the city of Aurungabad on the 22nd ultimo.

His Excellency is pleased to publish in General orders the following extract from a letter from Brigadier Mayne, Commanding Aurungabad Division, to the address of the Adjutant General of the Army dated the 23d ultimo, announcing the death of this gallant young Officer.

"The Ensign, who was on temporary leave at this station volunteered his services to accompany my Field Force and I gave him the Command of two Companies which were without an Officer.

"It fell to his lot to be severely engaged, and in giving expression to my regret at his loss, I should not be doing justice to his memory if I did not say that I have never seen a more gallant man, or one more likely to have gained distinction as a soldier, if he had been spared."

I have, &c.
(Sd.) W. MAYNE, Brigadier,
Comdg. Aurungabad Division.

Head Quarters, Poona, 4th October 1853.

1. Cornet C. J. Anderson, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers) is attached to the Horse Brigade at Poona, until the 1st January next, when he will proceed and join his Regiment at Neemuch.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence;—

24th Regt. N. I.—Ensign R. T. Clarke, from 3rd October to 31st October, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Poona, 5th October 1853.

1. The following transfers in the Regiment of Artillery are ordered:—

Lieutenant.—H. M. Douglas, from 3rd Battalion to 4th Battalion, to command the 3rd Company with No 9 Light Field Battery, vice Captain R. B. Brett, proceeded to Europe.

2nd Lieutenant.—F. Swanson, from 3rd Battalion to 1st Battalion, to join 1st Company with No. 2 Light Battery at Sholapoor.

2nd Lieut.—W. H. Malden, from 2nd Battalion to 4th Battalion, to join 3rd Company with No. 9 Light Battery, at Kurrachee.

2nd Lieut.—W. T. Stevenson, from 2nd Battalion to 4th Battalion, to join 6th Company with No. 7, Light Field Battery, at Shikarpoor.

2. Lieutenant T. J. Maclachlan, of the Horse Brigade, is directed to join the 4th Troop at Deesa.

3. Gunner William Thompson, of the Town Major's Non Effective List, attached to the Garrison Band, is transferred to the Regiment of artillery, and directed to join the 2nd Battalion at the Presidency.

4 Serjeant Instructor John Reid, and Corporal and Assistant Instructor Walter Brewin, attached to the tillery Depot of Instruction are remanded at their own request to the Regiment of artillery, and directed to join the former the Horse Brigade, at Poona, and the latter in the rank of Bombardier, the 1st Battalion at Ahmednuggur.

Serjeant Reid and Bombardier Brewin, are to be borne on the strenght as supernumeraries, until absorbed by Casualties.

5. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Staff.—Captain F. W. Follett, Acting Assistant Adjutant General Scinde Division, from 30th September to 31st October, to proceed to the Deccan, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters Poona, 7th October, 1853.

1. The following arrangements in the subordinate medical department are ordered.

First Hospital Assistant Shumsheerkhan Jail Hospital Ahmedabad, is transferred to the 17th Regt. N. I

First Hospital Assistant Esobjee Dhonjee, 17th Regiment Native Infantry to the 20th Regiment N. I.

First Hospital Assistant Rama Laud, 20th Regiment Native Infantry to General duty Northern Division.

Second Grade Apprentice Aron Benjamin of the Civil Hospital Ahmedabad to the 3rd Battalion of Artillery.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

5th Regiment Native Light Infantry.—Ensign J. Carnegie, from 28th August to 31st October, to proceed to Vingorla on medical certificate,

Subordinate Medical Establishment.—Assist. Apothecary J. Gorman, from 1st to 22nd October, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Poona, 10th October 1853.

1. Lieutenant T. Thatcher, 2nd Belooch Battalion. is attached to do duty with the 3rd Regiment N. I, from the date of the expiration of the leave granted to him in G. O. C. No. 4 of the 16th ultimo, until the departure of the latter Corps from Poona.

2. First Grade Apprentice Sewajee Guicowar, of the Civil Hospital, Rajcote, having absconded with money and other articles not his property, is struck off the List of the Subordinate Medical Department, as unworthy to remain in the service.

3. The following orders are Confirmed:—

By Brigadier Browne, C. B., dated Baroda, the 13th September 1853; directing Surgeon Gillanders, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., to receive Medical Charge of the staff and Details at that station, from assistant Surgeon Davey.

By Brigadier General Stalker, C. B., dated Ahmedabad, the 23d September 1853, attaching 2nd Lieutenant C. P. Roberts, of the 3rd Company 3rd Battalion, to do duty with the 1st Company 4th Battalion Artillery, at Baroda, until the season will permit him to join his Company at Neemuch.

4. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

17th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant J. Pogson, from 1st Nov. to 31st Dec., to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief
(Sd.) EDWARD GREEN, Lieut. Col.,
Actg. Deputy Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office H. M.'s Forces.
Head Quarters, Poona, 10th October 1853.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of H. M.'s Hospitals Assistant Surgeon Carey H. M.'s 64th Regiment is permitted to visit Mahableshwur for the recovery of his health during the unexpired portion of his leave on that account.

Leave of absence—

64th Foot.—Captain Bingham, from date of landing at Bombay to departure of the first Steamer after this date to Kurrachee, by which he must rejoin.

By Order of His Excellency Lieut. Genl. the Right Hon'ble Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, G. C. H.
(Signed) H. HAVELOCK, Lieutenant Colonel,
Depy. Adjt. Genl., H. M.'s Forces Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At 26, Albany street, Edinburgh, on the 25th August, the wife of John Stuart, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, of a daughter. At Lower Mahim, on the 7th October, the wife of Mr. F. de Souza, of a son. At York House, Kurrachee, on the 1st October, the wife of Captain H. Forster, of the "Eagle" Troop Horse Artillery, of a daughter. On the 8th inst., at Bellasis Road, Byculla, Mrs AlcAuley, of a daughter.

DEATHS—At Colaba, on the 5th instant, Agnes, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Wright, after a lingering illness, aged 11 months and 28 days. At 20, Drummond Place, Edinburgh, on the 24th August, William Brown, Esq., aged 64, deeply regretted. At Colabah, on the 4th October, Lieut. Thomas William Grahame, Bombay Artillery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 4th, H. C. Steamer Acbar, W. Balfour, from Suez, 10.45 P. M., 20th Sept., Aden at 10.18 A. M., 27th Sept. Portuguese Brig Frederico Laccida, Sulamanjee Esmaljee, nacoda, from Mozambique 7th September. 6th, Steamer G. R. Clerk, from Bancoot 5th inst., at 5 P. M. 7th Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, from Surat yesterday 8th, Ship Miles Burton, Wm. Kelley, from Melbourne 7th August. French Ship Henrietta, H. Brousse, from Bordeaux 18th June. Ship Violet, J Gording, from Sunderland, 7th June. French Ship Perle, E. Cotineau, from Mauritius 14th Sept. 9th, Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat yesterday. 11th, Ship Australia, Benjamin Avery, from Sydney 27th July; spoke the British Queen on the Coast, bound to Bombay. B. S. N. Co's Str. Victoria, C. Menesse, from Surat yesterday.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 5th, Steamer G. R. Clerk, C. Menesse, to Dasgaum. B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, to Kurrachee. Str. Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat. Ship Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, G. T. Fitzmaurice, to Canton in China. 6th, P. and O. Co.'s Str. Achilles, J. W. Purchase, to Colombo and Galle. B. S. N. Co's Str. Victoria, C. Menesse, to Surat. Ship John Wood, W. Crockett, to China. 7th, Russian Barque Troika, A. Sondermann, to Mauritius. 8th, Ship Regina, G. H. Quinton, to Cochin and Port Phillip. Ship Simoom, W. Ellwood, to Colombo. Steamer Sir J. R Carnac, G. M. Beyts, master, to Surat. 10th, Ship Charlotte, C. L. Leibschwager, to Tuticorin. Steamer G. R. Clerk, J. Clarke, to Dasgaum.

We have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers:—

Per Frederico Laceida, from Mozambique:—Ignacio Rodrigues, Luis Caetano Pinto, Gregorio Thomas Andrade, and Paulo Cabral.

Per Sir J. R. Carnac, from Surat:—Mrs Fulljames; Colonel Goodfellow; Mr Gibbs, C. S.; Lieut. Woodhouse; and several natives.

Per G. R. Clerk, to Dasgaum:—Mr Larken and party.

Per Bombay, to Kurrachee:—Mr Thomas; Mr Hunter; Lieut. Beamish; and 15 Natives.

Per Phlox, to Surat:—Several Natives.

Per Achillies, for Southampton:—Mr and Mrs Cartwright, infant and European servant; Mrs Knocker, two children and a native servant; J. Noding, Esq., W. J. Pearce, Esq., and G. Hancock, Esq. For Alexandria: Mr and Mrs Malet.

Per Victoria, to Surat:—Mr. and Mrs Liddell; Mr Pasley; and several natives.

Per Troika, to Maurities:—Wm. Dixon; George James; and Wm. Neyman.

Per Steamer Phlox from Surat, Captain and Mrs Grant, and 75 Natives.

Per Australia, from Sidney:—Mr and Mrs Henderson; Mrs Windeyer; Mr and Mrs Williams; and Mrs Avery.

Per Victoria, from Surat:—Dr and Mrs D. Crespigny; and 60 deck.

Per Ship Regina to Port Phillip. S. Lucas, Esquire, M. Remington Esquire; Mr Lamb I. N.; 6 European Sailors; 9 Parsees, 1 Cingalese Sailor.

Per Sir J. R. Carnac, to Surat:—Lieut. Webb, Lieut. Pelley, 8th regt., and several natives.

Per G. R. Clerk, to Dasgaum:—Henry Foreman, Esq.; and party.

Printed and Published, at the "BOMBAY TIMES" Press, No 4, Marine Street, Fort, by T. W. WRAY, for the Proprietors.